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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1916

One of the advantages of living long in the world is that one steadily acquires an increasing interesting point of view. Even in middle life one begins to see for one's self the evolution of things. One gets a glimpse of the procession of events, the march of the generations.

—Cornelia A. P. Comer.

## The Naval Bill

It was a Partisan arrow that Majority Leader Kitchin, of the house, let fly in the course of the final vote on the naval bill on Tuesday when he said:

Two months ago the democrats, urged by the administration, were asked to vote against the wild, reckless, extravagant appropriations proposed by the republicans. I denounced the republican program as reckless criminality. Yet now the chairman of the committee, the secretary of the navy, the president and fellow democrats ask me to get up here and eat my words.

Let the authoritative words of Mr. Kitchin, the official spokesman of the democratic party in the house, be made a part of the record for the campaign, so that the voters will not have to rely upon the bare assertions of republican campaign orators when they charge, as they will charge, and have charged, that the president has changed position on preparedness and that he and his party are inconsistent.

We all know that a year ago the president was against preparedness; that soon after it became evident that the overwhelming majority of his countrymen were for it, the president began to veer. His was not a steady motion, but a shifting one, now forward and now backward, and now sideways, until at last, caught in the current, he was swept onward, unresisting and apparently willingly.

Equally gyratory were the president's movements in the matter of the army bill. Now he advocated one plan and now another. Here he changed so rapidly that Mr. Garrison, his secretary of war, despairing of following him, quit his job.

But the president has a more alert secretary of the navy, in little "Ma-too" Josephus Daniels, to whom big navy and little navy mean the same thing or nothing, so that his job remains. The little legs of Josephus are twined about that job with a tightness that must make him constrictors ashamed of their puny efforts.

Josephus' original idea of a navy was Mr. Bryan's idea of a navy, the president's idea, a very small navy. Besides, a small navy was befitting the management of a small man. No navy at all would be better, one about the size of the Swiss navy, whose participation Josephus once solicited in an American naval review. But the drawback about a no-navy was that there would be no navy department. So Josephus rather favored a small navy.

When the president began to incline to a big navy, since Mr. Bryan had cut loose, and Josephus saw that the democratic party was not following him, Josephus began to incline also toward a big navy. The president might be never so shifty, but he could not catch Josephus napping. Josephus slept with both eyes open, one on his job and the other on the president, ready to move in any direction with the president. He simply could not be "hooked."

Now that the bill has been passed, Josephus, swollen with pride, declares of the measure that it is "so complete and nearly perfect that it will stand as a model for all navy bills for future legislators." We agree with Josephus that it is a good bill, but Josephus' record in the matter of naval legislation should have precluded his approval of it.

So good is the bill, anyhow, that every republican of prominence in the house voted for it and all the republican leaders urged its passage. Thirty-five democrats, including the majority leader, voted against it, vainly endeavoring to sustain the report of the house conferees.

The naval bill in these circumstances, together with the circumstance that it is directly opposed to the house program, which itself was more liberal than the president's notion of six months or two months ago, and far more liberal than any recommendation ever suggested by the secretary of the navy, cannot be regarded as a democratic measure, but as the enactment of a standing republican policy backed by an awakened public sentiment. Again we refer to the quoted words of Mr. Kitchin, whom the most rabid admirer of the administration must acknowledge as an authority on democratic doctrines and policies.

## Mr. Hughes and War

"War" has an unpleasant sound, but the utterance of that word is not to be tabooed on that account. Three years ago we were, perhaps, warranted in ridiculing those who talked of war as a possibility. Since then, though, we have learned that war comes as unexpectedly and as suddenly as thunderstorms; that merely because a nation desires peace above all things is no sign that its peace is not going to be disturbed. The causes of war, we have learned, are just as numerous and just as active as they were in the middle ages. We can see now a variety of ways in which we may become involved in war against our will unless our will-power should be so strong that we should submit to any indignity, any injury, rather than be forced into war.

The whole nation has now recognized the danger of war and has approved the action of congress in appropriating nearly \$700,000,000 for the nation's defense. Probably more than half the people of the nation believe that astounding sum is really too small.

In spite now of the national realization of the danger of war, we shall expect to hear and read vig-

orous democratic criticism of the speech of Mr. Hughes at Tacoma in which he gave his approval to war in the defense of the rights of Americans at home and abroad.

## Foreign Investments

William S. Kies, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, in an article in The American, states that the country never before was in such a strong industrial position, as regards ability of manufacturing plants to turn out large volumes of products at low cost. He also affirms that many concerns are approaching a point where they will find it a problem to make use of the facilities that have been acquired since the outbreak of the war in Europe in order to handle munition contracts.

These concerns have, of course, made extraordinary profits, and could afford to dismantle the additions made to their plants. But such a step would throw many men out of employment and cause a great deal of distress. If a way could be found for the employment of new productive facilities and the organizations which have operated them, the present temporary prosperity would become permanent. Mr. Kies believes that "with the right kind of co-operative effort between labor, capital and our government, it would be an impossible undertaking for America to make a foreign market big enough to absorb every pound and every dollar's worth" of our surplus products.

It is an axiom of business that "trade follows foreign investment." Investment of capital in foreign countries almost invariably come back in the form of payments for machinery, tools, construction materials and supplies. Foreign trade, in other words, goes to the nation that supplies the capital to develop the country. But no matter how inviting the opportunity, men will not invest capital in foreign lands without some assurance that their interests will be properly protected. It is right here, unfortunately, that our weakness lies. The government in power at Washington does not extend its protection to Americans who are disposed to make foreign investments.

Until a new administration goes into power and a new policy is inaugurated in this respect, it would be folly for Americans to depend on the government for any support or assistance in case the safety of investments made abroad became imperiled. Recent experiences in Mexico have been too disastrous to be easily forgotten. President Wilson turned a cold shoulder to Americans who had gone into the country to develop its industries and who found themselves facing heavy losses following the breakdown of the Diaz government. They were informed that the government was not a collection agency, and that having voluntarily made investments in Mexico they must assume the risk involved.

The result of the administration's hostility was the destruction of property worth millions of dollars, representing the enterprise and industry of Americans. The impoverished and unfortunate owners found themselves helpless to safeguard their rights or to secure redress. When the United States is prepared to assert its power in behalf of its citizens in all quarters of the globe, as Great Britain and Germany do, then Americans will feel less timid about embracing opportunities for profitable investments abroad.

## "Translate" and "Transliterate"

We notice in a Los Angeles paper that a distinguished Russian has arrived there on an important commercial errand and for the convenience of those with whom he expects to transact business has "translated" his name into the English "Lemety." It is not our business to correct all the mistakes we see or think we see, that would be a hopeless task, but we raise an objection to the use of the word "translate" in this case.

Some names, of course, can be translated, but a name susceptible of translation must have a meaning in the original language, and there must also be a meaning for it in the language into which it is to be translated. Thus we may translate Smith, Brown, White, etc. But such names as Johnson, Thompson, Robinson, Howser, Blount and most others, that may sometime have had meanings and lost them, cannot be translated.

The name of the Russian in his own language is not given. It may have a meaning in that language, but the name "Lemety," into which it is said to have been "translated," has no meaning in English. Hence there has been no translation.

What has probably occurred has been transliteration, that is, the letters of one language in the name have been displaced by equivalent, or as nearly as possible equivalent, English letters. We may transliterate into English, German, modern Greek and Russian words and words of languages whose letters are different from ours. But among English, French, Spanish and Italian words there can be no transliteration since the same characters are used in these languages.

## SPRING IN SUMMER

The air is full of balmy throbs,  
The sun is cutting shins,  
And little fuzzy thingumbobs  
Are budding on the vines.

The daffodils are tossing high,  
The tulips flaunting red,  
And Easter Day has just gone by  
And May Day just ahead.

A glad and vibrant poesy  
Gets into everything,  
And merely living seems to be  
A jingle of the spring.

And as the moments gay lit past,  
I HAVE to jot them down,  
Each one a radiant jewel cast  
From Nature's springtime crown.

Yet it will take three months, at least,  
To get this thing in print;  
Then all these wonders will have ceased,  
Faded each young fair tint.

But, oh, that fragrance in the breeze,  
That sun-a-cutting shines,  
The green-tipt glory of the trees  
The day I wrote these lines!

—Carolyn Wells in Harper's Magazine for August.

## JOHNNY THE PRECISIAN

"Johnny," said a mother, as she looked at her son distrustfully, "some one has taken a piece of cake out of the cake-box!"  
Johnny reddened guiltily.  
"Shame on you!" said his mother. "I didn't think it was in you!"  
"Well, mother," was the feeble reply, "it isn't all in me. Part of it is in Elsie."—The Youth's Companion.

All the books in the great libraries are yours, if you can read them. All the paintings in the great galleries are yours, if you can enjoy them. Legal ownership could only enable you to prevent others from using them or empower you to give them up for money.—The Youth's Companion.

## Where the People May Have Hearing

## A BAIT FOR THE COUNTY VOTE

The Editor of the Republican.  
The proposed amendment stipulates that it will not only pay a license that the city may ask but in addition each saloon keeper will pay a \$500 road license. In other words, it offers to collect a certain per cent of the city, town or county taxes, for the privilege of immunity for rubbing the people of not more than ten times that amount. What the great profits of the traffic are, can be seen when they are willing to pay any license fee that may be demanded of them besides the \$500 county road fee. What merchant could do business with such stipulation? Even with the immense profits it is an open question if liquor sold to other men could pay for these license fees, or if the saloon keepers do not have to depend upon men well intoxicated for their largest profits.

GRADY GAMMAGE  
Gen. Secy. Temperance Federation.

## FINANCES AND MARKETS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—(Wall Street).—Disregarding the deadlock in the railway labor controversy and the increasing pessimism reported from western and northwestern agricultural centers, today's market added variety, but for the most part substantially to price accretions of the early week.

Trailing was the largest on this month and comprehended a far greater number of issues. There were indications of extension of the recovery and more than a moderate inquiry from investment sources.

U. S. Steel, Mercantile Marine common and preferred, Reading and the more prominent motor and equipment, constituted the market features. Steel, on an overturn of about 150,000 shares, rose 2 1/2 to 3 1/4, its highest quotation since 1913, when it made the record price of 9 1/2.

Other striking features included Cuban-American Sugar, which rose 9 points on the declaration of extra cash and stock dividends, the independent steel and iron castings, motors, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Mexican. Gross advances in these various issues, which were retained in large part at the close, ranged from two to four points.

Total sales amounted to \$25,000 shares.

Heavy dealings in Anglo-French 5 1/2 and the new French 5 1/2 as well as marines featured the steady bond market. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$6,360,000.

U. S. Bonds were unchanged on call.

## Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Yesterday's advance in wheat apparently satisfied the trade for the moment as buyers were seized upon today to take profits. The result was a net loss 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Corn closed 1/2 lower, and higher, a sharp advance in wheat and provisions irregular from the lower for December pork to 1 1/2 up for October ribs.

The best prices for wheat were attained early in the session. Crop advice continued bullish and Liverpool was higher and these factors encouraged holders for the time being to hold rather than further rise.

When it came however, there was plenty for sale and thereafter every huge found filling orders waiting.

Corn prices, on the other hand, were influenced largely by wheat, advancing early and reacting later on profit taking.

News of the oats crop was not so encouraging, and prices remained the same in neighboring pits.

Provisions advanced early on liberal shipments of lard and the advance in live hogs then led to a buying but realizing sales later found little support and the gain was mostly lost. Closing prices were at the bottom.

Wheat—Sept. 11.40; Dec. 11.44 1/2; Corn—Sept. 52 1/2; Dec. 51 1/2; Oats—Sept. 42 1/2; Dec. 41 1/2; Pork—Sept. 52.50; Dec. 52.25; Lard—Sept. 11.45; Oct. 11.47; Ribs—Sept. 11.42; Oct. 11.35.

## LIVESTOCK

AT DENVER  
DENVER, Aug. 16.—Cattle receipts 600; market weak; to 10c lower; beef steers \$25.00; cows and heifers \$22.00; calves and feeders \$20.00; Hogs receipts 400; market the higher; top \$9.90; bulk \$9.50 to \$9.70.

Sheep receipts 1700; market steady; lambs \$10.25 to \$10.35; ewes \$9.50 to \$9.70.

AT KANSAS CITY  
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Hogs receipts 10,000; 5 to 10c higher; bulk \$10.00 to \$10.25; heavy \$9.50 to \$10.25; light \$10.00 to \$10.25; pigs \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Cattle receipts 10,000, including 600 southern; steady to 10c higher; western steers \$7.00 to \$7.25; cows \$6.50 to \$6.75; yearlings \$6.75 to \$7.00; wethers \$6.75 to \$7.00; calves \$6.50 to \$6.75.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Hogs receipts 22,000; 10 to 15c higher; bulk \$10.00 to \$10.25; heavy \$9.50 to \$10.25; light \$10.00 to \$10.25; pigs \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Cattle receipts 17,000; steady to 10c higher; heavy \$6.50 to \$6.75; cows and heifers \$6.00 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders \$6.25 to \$6.50; western \$6.50 to \$6.75; calves \$6.50 to \$6.75.

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